

The German army over the ruins of the British and French attacks against the German position in the Somme region.

A chilly, heavy rain is falling this morning, drenching the German positions in the collecting stations and the wounded which are still being brought off from the field. In most parts of the line the night was one of continuous fighting.

The Germans had meant great losses against the British and French under the cover of an immense volume of artillery fire. British guns held their shots of crashing blast on the German trenches up to the very moment that the British infantry reached the German trenches, and no sooner were the infantry in the German trenches than the Germans poured the same kind of a hurricane on them.

With every action the artillery seems to become more powerful and accurate, and the infantry more confident in working in co-operation with it, and yesterday from Ghinchy south to the Somme, where the crux of the action was, the last word in scientific concentrated majesty and the horror of modern warfare was represented. **NEARLY ALL GERMANS AT GUILLEMONT KILLED.**

Probably the British took about 1,600 prisoners who reached the collecting stations alive through the successive curtains of fire. Nearly all the Germans in the Guillemont sector were killed by shell fire. The wounded who sought cover in shell craters were killed by the bursting of another shell.

The British carried their light machine guns forward and with them forced the German counter-attack under cover of their artillery. At Mouquet Farm the Australians had to yield part of the ground gained with the Germans at last accounts in possession of the farm itself.

One of the most formidable German counter-attacks struck southward, trying to catch the British, who had entered Ghinchy in the flank. Guillemont lost, Ghinchy became all the more vital to the Germans. The Germans brought up reinforcements. **PRUSSIAN GUARDS COULDN'T STAY ATTACK.**

Kitchener's new army charged the flower of the German army, the Prussian Guards, four divisions of which were concentrated before the British to stay the offensive. In place the German Emperor's favorite troops were driven back, counter-attacked, and again had to yield their crumpled, shell-wrecked trenches to stubborn English and Scotch, most of whom two years ago did not know how to form fours and who fought all the harder because of the known prestige of their foe.

It hardly seemed possible that more artillery could be concentrated against given areas than had been already, but more was concentrated to-day both by British and Germans. Never had so many guns been in action.

No sooner had the British taken Guillemont and swept through it than the Germans turned on it a tornado of shell-fire from their immense concentration of guns in this sector.

The whole movement was like that of July 1, with the army swinging in its position north of the Ancre as its pivot. The French, between the Somme and the British right, under the protection of an amazing hurricane of shell-fire, co-operated in a brilliant advance. From a hill the line of their soldiers and the khaki of the British could be seen side by side as they charged, and, as the trenches were taken, the green figures of the Germans flung back to the rear as prisoners completed the spectacle.

NO ONE COULD TELL WHERE BLOWS WERE TO FALL.

The attack was not simultaneous nor was it along the whole line. Different sections were timed with clock-work regularity, each suiting the purpose of the commanders, while the French and English acted together as if one army. By the roar of the guns in the early hours of the morning along the whole front no observer could have told where the blows were to fall. Against Thiepval, that remarkable position which the British had been gradually approaching, no effort was made. But just before dawn their infantry rushed the old first line of trenches at certain points both north and south of the Ancre.

The first stage of the infantry attack was entirely on this flank and at Mouquet Farm, where the Australians were at it. The British had been waiting that farm, these lean fellows from under the Southern Cross, and had taken and lost it once. This time they rushed through it and beyond it. Nothing more picturesque had happened in the Somme battle than these hardy rascals, who can shoot and ride, smooth-shaven, laconic, broad out-of-doors, going against the Prussian Guards.

Later in the morning the big business of the day began from Devil's Wood, southward through to the Somme. All the murderous power on both sides, guns and machine guns, was exerted to the utmost. Guillemont was British, the British were waiting that farm, these lean fellows from under the Southern Cross, and had taken and lost it once. This time they rushed through it and beyond it. Nothing more picturesque had happened in the Somme battle than these hardy rascals, who can shoot and ride, smooth-shaven, laconic, broad out-of-doors, going against the Prussian Guards.

Guillemont no longer is a village, but an iron and lead mine. Twice the British had carried their charges into it and even through it only to be forced out. It is estimated that 200,000 shells were fired into it and that 175,000 of bullets traversed it.

BRITISH BRAVERE FIRE OF MACHINE GUNS.

Shooting forward and connecting up shell craters into trenches, the British kept their way aided by occasional charges to the village, but the Germans established themselves in a trench salient southwest of the village, where they were only thirty or forty yards from the British and as near that the British guns dared not fire on them for fear of hitting their own men.

Now the Germans had a machine gun on a place that it swept the space

ROUMANIANS TAKE TWO MORE TOWNS IN TRANSYLVANIA

Borszek and Sekell in Extreme Eastern Section Occupied by Invaders.

BULGARS ARE REPULSED

Continue Attack, However, on Whole Frontier in the Dobruja District.

BUCHAREST, Sept. 3 (via London, Sept. 4).—The Roumanian War Office announced to-day that Roumanian troops have occupied Borszek and Sekell in Transylvania. The Teutonic-Hungarian allies have been repulsed at Borsadik, in Dobruja, but elsewhere continue their attack along the whole frontier between Dobruja and Bulgaria.

A raid by three hostile hydro-aeroplanes upon the city of Constantza, on the Roumanian coast of the Black Sea, with the wounding of several civilians and children, is announced.

The official statement says: "On our northern and northwestern fronts, after somewhat lively fighting, we occupied the locality of Borszek and the heights west of that town. We captured four officers and 150 men and entirely occupied the inhabited region of Sekell (Se Lelch), in Borsadik."

"On the northern front the enemy attacked along the whole Dobruja frontier south of Borsadik, but was repulsed. On the remainder of the front the fighting continues. "The enemy bombarded Isacs and Kalafat.

"Three hostile hydroplanes dropped bombs on Constantza. Several children and civilians were wounded. "The towns of Borszek and Se Lelch are in the extreme eastern portion of Transylvania, and the first named is the most frequented watering place in that province and is situated in a romantic valley of the Eastern Carpathians. It exports great quantities of mineral water and has a population of 1,500.

(Borsadik is a fortified town in the extreme southeastern portion of the Dobruja district of Roumania, while Isacs and Kalafat are Roumanian frontier towns on the Danube River.)

SALONICA, Sept. 4 (via Paris).—Bulgarian troops have made another attack on the Macedonian front, west of Lake Ostrovo. It was announced at French Army Headquarters to-day that the attack had been repulsed by Serbians.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 4 (via London, Sept. 4).—The Bulgarian Cabinet Council has decided to detain G. C. Derussi, the Roumanian Minister at Sofia, with his staff until S. Radew, the Bulgarian Minister at Bucharest, has returned, says a despatch from Budapest.

between the trenches, but the British managed to get across and, about midday, swept through the village of Guillemont, cleaning up nests of machine guns, and across the fields on the other side, establishing themselves in a sunken road.

But south of Guillemont one section of the Prussian Guard resisted desperately. In Falfemont Farm and Wedge Wood and here all the afternoon bombing and hand-to-hand fighting was proceeding. Here the Guard had high ground, which they turned into a fortress, and they were evidently determined to keep faith with their prestige.

The guns were so thick behind both the British and French infantry and their action was so furious that it appalled imagination.

Prussian Guard prisoners taken said the German Emperor had let it be known to his troops that there would be no winter campaign. They believed the decision of the war was coming in this summer's fight and in the fighting of the next month. As for food, they never wanted for it. The Prussian Guard always had plenty.

The fiercest struggle of all was for the possession of Ghinchy, that commanding high ground. When the Associated Press correspondent left the corps headquarters the British had been removed to the village and the struggle amid the ruins hidden by curtains of shell smoke was bitterly continuing.

BERLIN ADMITS LOSS OF TWO TOWNS TO ANGLO-FRENCH FORCES

BERLIN, Sept. 4.—Capture of the villages of Guillemont and Le Forest by the Anglo-French forces north of the Somme was officially admitted this afternoon.

The Germans recaptured lost ground near Mouquet farm in yesterday's fighting. The British succeeded in breaking through Fourcaux Wood, but were later repulsed.

GREECE'S PREMIER, DICTATOR, SOON TO END NEUTRALITY

All Demands of the Allies Granted—They Take Control of Communications.

GERMAN AGENT IS HELD

Baron von Schenk Is a Prisoner on Warship—Berlin Expects Change Soon.

ATHENS, Sept. 3 (via London, Sept. 4).—Rejoicing the opportunity offered by the presence at Piraeus, within gunshot of Athens, of a large fleet of the Entente nations, Premier Zaimis has assumed unobtrusively what amounts virtually to dictatorial powers. All is now in readiness for the final act to end the neutrality of Greece.

While the people of Athens were being mildly amused at the spectacle of allied sailors and secret police pursuing German agents about the streets of the city a profound change in the status of affairs was effected quietly. Premier Zaimis is now in a position to swing the whole country as he will, unembarrassed by any dissenting popular opinion or hostile parliamentary control.

The first step which placed full powers in the hands of Premier Zaimis was taken when he forbade public gatherings last Wednesday. The arrangement of Friday whereby the issuance of the decree dissolving the now adjourned Parliament and calling new elections was postponed indefinitely disposed effectually of any Parliamentary interference with the policy of the Government. Finally the Premier yesterday requested and received the unqualified support of the leaders of the Venizelos party and of the party opposed to Venizelos.

Baron von Schenk, Chief Director of the German propaganda in Greece, has been arrested and taken on board a cruiser of the Entente Allies. Sixteen additional warships of the Entente Powers have arrived at Piraeus.

(Diplomats of the Entente Allies had demanded that Baron von Schenk and sixty co-workers in Athens and elsewhere and his friends to protect him.)

PARIS, Sept. 4.—Greece has accepted all the allies' demands. It was officially announced to-day.

Agents of the French and British Governments in Greece are to-day taking over the control of postal and telegraphic communication.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—The Greek revolution is reported to have spread to the island of Crete, said a Central News despatch from Rome to-day. Twenty thousand residents of Macedonia are said to be in revolt.

BERLIN, Sept. 4.—Greece's entry into the war on the side of the allies possibly within four weeks, is now expected by the German public.

Under pressure of the British and French military authorities and diplomats, the Zaimis Cabinet is expected to declare war on the Central Powers as soon as the Greek army can again be mobilized. It is estimated that it will take at least four weeks to put the Greek military forces in shape to fight.

German military men are not at all perturbed over the probability that they will face still another enemy within a short time. The majority of the Greek soldiers are believed to be opposed to warring on the German side and it is thought that they will not outrank the demoralized Serbs as fighters because of this opposition.

GERMANS LOSE BIGGEST CITY IN EAST AFRICA

Capital Surrenders to the British—War on Important Military Station.

Dar-es-Salaam, Sept. 4.—Dar-es-Salaam, capital and chief town of German East Africa, has surrendered to the British. It was officially announced to-day.

Dar-es-Salaam is a seaport and military station with a population of about 24,000. It has a good harbor and is the terminus of an important caravan route.

FOUR SHIPS ARE SUNK.

Two of Them Norwegian, One British and One French.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—The British steamer Swift Wings, displacing 4,488 tons, and the French barkentine Gun, Archard have been sunk.

The Norwegian steamship Gotthard had been sunk, according to an announcement made at Lloyd's Shipping Agency this afternoon.

ORPHAN GIRL TRIES TO DIE.

Drinks Iodine on Mother's Grave—No Right to Live," She Wrote.

Fannie Schechter, a nineteen-year-old clerk of No. 215 East Third Street, Manhattan, went to the Washington Cemetery in Brooklyn to-day and on her mother's grave, in a fit of grief, drank a small vial of iodine. Byland, an summoned Policeman McGrath who had been removed to the Kings County Hospital. She will recover.

A note in her pocket stated she believed a girl without a mother and funds had no right to live.

GIRL FOR WHOM DEATH BY STABBING FATHER IS ARRANGED TO-DAY

IRENE COLEMAN



WOMAN SHOT AS SPY IN FRANCE HAD TURNED TRAITOR TO COUNTRY

Was of French Birth and Got 5,000 Francs From Germans for Information.

PARIS, Sept. 4.—In view of recent German comment on the execution at Marseilles recently of a spy of Police Pfaff, certain details of the case were made known authoritatively to-day. The statement that the woman was a German is denied, and it was said that the comparison of her case with that of Edith Cavell, the British nurse who was put to death by the Germans at Brussels, was unwarranted.

According to this information, Felice Pfaff was a French woman, born at Nancy in 1890. She went to Metz in 1914 and later received permission to visit her mother in Belgium. While there, it is said, a German official proposed that she gather information in Paris. She spent three weeks in Paris and then reported the results to Germans who, she admitted, paid her 5,000 francs to undertake another mission.

Returning to Paris from Lausanne, Switzerland, in July of last year, she was expelled by the Prefect of Police. She went to Marseilles, where she boarded at a house frequented by army officers. She was caught in the act of spying and admitted she had considerable information to gather military information. On July 10 she was unanimously condemned to death by a court-martial.

WILLIAMS BEATS GRIFFIN IN MATCH FOR TENNIS FINAL

(Continued from Page One.)

His aggressive attack compelled Griffin to retreat from his favorite position at the net. The former champion's tremendous service continued a big point maker in this set. Griffin was practically helpless against it. While Williams was becoming steadily stronger and more confident Griffin began to show signs of weakness.

Williams always holding Griffin safe, won the third set, six games to three. The Californian toward the finish made a brave attempt to rally but Williams quickly took command at the net again and ran the set out in the nineteenth from start to finish. In the match, Griffin was outclassed. Williams had unusual power in his shots to-day and his drives generally in the early part of the opening set. The former champion drove the Californian away from the net and from this time on the result of the match was never in doubt.

Point score of this set, Williams 4 3 4 4 2 4 4 3 4 3 4 Griffin 1 5 1 6 1 4 0 8 2 2 8 3

Champion Johnson and R. Lindley Murray began playing in the semi-final at 3:30 o'clock. Williams will meet the winner in the finals to-morrow.

BOY THREW GEMS TO STREET

Porter Accused of Grabbing Them Is Held in Jail.

Charles Greenleaf, forty-six years old, a porter employed at No. 193 West One Hundred and Forty-first Street, was arraigned in Washington Heights Court before Magistrate Patton to-day on a charge of grand larceny and was held in \$2,000 bail for examination.

Mrs. Ida Rosenberg of the same address, the complainant against Greenleaf, accused him of having stolen jewelry which had been thrown from a window in a prank by her son Roland, three years old. The porter denied the charge.

BELMONT RESULTS.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling; purse \$500; six furlongs straight.—Indriette, 110 (Hart), 4 to 1, 3 to 1 and 7 to 1; first Running Shot, 107 (Phillips), 6 to 1, 3 to 1 and even; second; Clangity, 105 (J. McFarland), 11 to 5, 7 to 10 and 1 to 3; third, Time, 1:12.5. Ponce De Leon, Glitter, Zingra, Radiant Flower and Comrade also ran.

A TIMID TENOR.

(From the Philadelphia Dispatch.)

The Manager—What made you fall down on that duck with your wife? You sang it all right with Miss Tonia.

The Tenor—With my wife it seemed too much like interrupting her.

"I DIDN'T KILL HER," CRIES FATHER HELD FOR GIRL'S DEATH

Coleman Says He Saw Girl Safely in Bed Before He Went to Sleep.

SON IS A WITNESS.

Police Say Boy Watched the Accused Man Leave Room After Stabbing.

In his cell in the Tombs to-day Joseph Coleman, a janitor, charged with stabbing his seventeen-year-old daughter, Irene, to death, declared that the net of circumstances woven about him by the police was a grave mistake. Still half dazed from the effects of a week of heavy drinking, Coleman twined and sobbed as he told his story through the bars to an Evening World reporter.

When Coleman was taken on Sunday morning into his daughter's room in the basement of No. 109 West One Hundred and Second Street, where he is janitor, the police say the wounded girl pointed out her father as her assailant. That was a few hours before she died from the breast wounds inflicted with a medium sized pocket knife. This alleged identification and the subsequent finding of a blood stained knife in the armoire between the Coleman house and an adjoining structure constitute the strongest link in the police chain against the janitor.

"First, I want to know when they are going to bury little Irene," Coleman asked. When he was told that no announcement of the funeral had been made he cried aloud and ran his fingers through his shaggy head of red hair.

"I didn't kill my little girl," he continued. "Why, the last thing I did was to kiss her and her brother Tommy good-night and tuck them in their beds. That was about 1:15 Sunday morning. I had been drinking whiskey in a saloon nearby and came home from there. I was not drunk. I had been drinking, but lightly. In an attempt to get over the effects of a spree.

"I got into bed about 1:30. My room adjoins that of my daughter, who slept in the front of the house. Her room was shared by Tommy. I must have went to sleep and was awakened by the shouts of a policeman. He told me to get up. He was followed by two other officers and they hustled me into my clothes and took me to the front room where Irene was.

"My little girl seemed asleep on her bed. Her head was hanging to the side. When one of the policemen asked her if I was the man who cut her she shook her head. She meant 'no.' It was just as plain as day she meant to say I had not cut her. They arrested me then.

"An hour or so later the officers brought a jackknife to me and asked if it was mine. It was not mine, and I had never seen it before, and I don't know how it came to be in the armoire. I never knew it there.

Irene was to have been married in two weeks' time to Robert Hauck, a chauffeur of No. 160 West One Hundred and Seventh Street. Coleman said to-day he was not opposed to Hauck, but considered him a nice young fellow.

Thomas, the fifteen-year-old son, is being held as a witness against his father by the Children's Society. He, the police say, also accused his father, declaring he saw him leave Irene's room after he was awakened by his sister's screams.

19,405 MORE PRISONERS CAPTURED BY RUSSIANS

Austro-German Positions on the Thienovka River Are Taken in Drive.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 4 (via London).—The Russians have broken across the Thienovka River, a western tributary of the Zlota Lipa, and seized a position of the Austro-German troops. The War Office announced to-day. They took 2,721 prisoners and six machine guns.

The Russians have also captured a series of heights in the Carpathian mountain roads on the Hungarian frontier.

In the last four days of fighting 19,405 prisoners have been taken, including 1,311 Germans. The booty includes thirteen cannon, seventy-six machine guns and a number of bomb throwers.

A fierce battle has developed south of Kovol, near Vladimir-Volynsk, Southeast of Baranovitch-Volynsk. Attacks were repelled.

Lafayette Statue Unveiled by Justices.

FALL RIVER, Sept. 4.—A bronze statue of Lafayette, presented to this city by the Calumet Club, was unveiled to-day following a parade in which thousands of citizens participated. Many civic organizations, the local militia and 2,000 members of the Franco-American Volunteer Brigade, a semi-military body, marched to Lafayette Park for the unveiling ceremony. Ambassador Jules Jusserand of France delivered the principal address.

HUGHES DECLINES TO ATTEND LABOR DAY CELEBRATION

Not Allowed to Make Political Speech—Refuses to Review National Guard.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 4.—Charles E. Hughes to-day declined to attend the Labor Day celebration here as arranged for by a local committee when he was advised that he would not be permitted to speak except on non-political subjects.

Mr. Hughes also declined to review the Tennessee National Guard, saying that he had no right to do so. No formal invitation had been extended Mr. Hughes by local labor unions in charge of the Labor Day celebration, but the committee in charge of the nominee's programme advised him that it "would be all right" for him to attend. Announcement had been made by this committee that Mr. Hughes would be present.

When C. W. Farnham, manager of Hughes's tour, conferred to-day with the local Hughes Committee, he was told that Gov. Hye, of Tennessee, Democrat, and other speakers would address the meeting. Mr. Farnham was told some of the speakers probably would endorse the enactment of the Adamson bill. He explained that Mr. Hughes would attend the celebration if he would be permitted to speak.

The committee advised him that labor leaders in charge of the programme had decided that Mr. Hughes would not be permitted to talk on subjects of a political nature. Arrangements for the nominee's attending the celebration were then cancelled.

FORTY-SIX PASSENGERS HELD UP AT QUARANTINE

Came Here From Vera Cruz, Where Cholera Was Reported—Had Been Stopped at Other Ports.

Because of reports that there is Asiatic cholera in Vera Cruz, Mexico, forty-six passengers on the Ward liner Monterey who boarded the vessel at that port two weeks ago were sent to Quarantine on Hoffman Island on their arrival in New York to-day. These passengers were also subjected to quarantine regulations at Progreso, Yucatan and Havana, Cuba, ports at which the Monterey stopped on her way here.

Officers of the liner said there was no cholera in Vera Cruz when the Monterey left. However, there was considerable disorder in the city. Three men were shot and killed in street brawls, and another was executed by a company of Carranza soldiers. Olaf Peterson, formerly a Ward Line steward, visited the Monterey in Vera Cruz wearing a glittering uniform and sword. He told his former shipmates he is now a General in Carranza's army.

SENATE WANTS TO KNOW COST OF THE 8-HOUR BILL

Resolution Calling for Investigation of Operation of Railroads Under the New Law.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—Senator Reed of Missouri to-day introduced a resolution to authorize the Interstate Commerce Commission to investigate the effect of the Eight-Hour Day Law on the cost of operation of railroads and to report to Congress in December.

The resolution will be called up for consideration to-morrow. Senators Simmons and Martin and Majority Leader Kitchin of the House agreed to-day the House should pass a joint resolution for adjournment of Congress at 6 o'clock on Wednesday evening. The Senate will defer action until it determines that all necessary business can be completed by that time.

Senator Simmons said an effort would be made to pass the Revenue bill before adjournment to-night. The prospects for a quick wind up of affairs seem good.

TWO BRITISH AIR RAIDS MADE OVER BELGIUM

Attacks at Hoboken and Near Bruges Are Reported to Have Been Successful.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—Two more British air raids over Belgium have been made successfully, it was announced officially to-day in the following statement: "On Saturday the shipbuilding yards at Hoboken, near Antwerp, were successfully bombed by naval aeroplanes.

"On Sunday the enemy aerodrome at Ghislerville (11 miles southwest of Bruges) was bombed with effect by a large squadron of our machines. All returned safely in both cases."

SUSPENDED ANIMATION.

(From the Kansas City Journal.)

"Do you believe the Hindoo yogi have found the secret of suspended animation?"

Why not? They are sages and students. Even my hired man has gone a long way in that direction."

Smith & Company's sales of Beef in New York City for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 2, averaged as follows: Domestic Beef, 13.00 cents per lb.—advert.

CALLING OFF RAIL STRIKE HARD BLOW TO FOOD GAMBLER

Hundreds of Carloads of Commodities, Held for Famine Prices, Dumped on Market.

MUCH OF IT SPOILS

Cost of Vegetables, Fruits and Meats to Go Down To-day and To-morrow.

The speedy settlement of the threatened railroad strike has proved a hard blow for unscrupulous merchants who sent food prices skyrocketing last week.

When President Wilson signed the Eight-Hour Bill gamblers in life's necessities became panic stricken, for they had held back for famine prices many hundreds of cars loaded with various commodities. There was a wild scramble among them to unload their holdings. This resulted in the local markets being flooded last night and this morning as perhaps they had never been flooded before.

Friday and Saturday the wholesale extortionists asked prices that would lead one to believe New York was a beleaguered city. To-day the New York perishable food market is so glutted that the big gamblers cannot get rid of their surplus before it begins to decay. Hundreds of tons of potatoes, apples, onions, carrots and other fruits and vegetables, which were "held for ransom" last week, must either be dumped into the river or be given quick burial at points on the Hackensack Meadows. This means a great loss to the cotteries of unscrupulous shippers and wholesalers.

It was learned to-day that one big speculator, who took a long chance on potatoes, dropped several hundred thousand dollars between Friday and Sunday.

Railroad men will tell you that the conspiracy to literally starve New Yorkers who were not willing to pay fabulous prices for their daily sustenance began at least two weeks ago. At that time it was learned that perishable food shippers had planned to double their eastern consignments. All the shipments were for the Jersey yards—and no further. Then came the flood of foodstuffs.

Hundreds of carloads above the average daily shipments began to arrive. They were consigned to convenient points right on the opposite shore within twenty minutes or a half hour of railroad facilities. They were to be held for the psychological moment, or twenty-four hours after the beginning of the supposed railroad strike.

To-day the wholesalers are practically giving away perishable food to the retailers and corner grocers and delicatessen men have lowered their prices of staples to normal levels. Fruits and vegetables will be cheaper in this city to-morrow than they have been in a long time. This condition will last until the big surplus now on hand has exhausted itself.

"Fresh meats, butter and eggs will take a big drop to-morrow," said Commissioner of Weights and Measures Joseph Hartigan to-day before starting for Washington. "The same can be said of sugar, coffee, tea, rice, tapioca, salt and pepper."

Commissioner Hartigan will endeavor to have Federal legislation enacted which will protect the public against food extortionists in the event of another similar emergency.

AUSTRIA LOST 450,000 TO FIGHTING ITALIANS

Rome Declares 3,000 Square Miles of the Enemy's Territory Are Now Occupied.

ROME, Sept. 4.—About 450,000 Austrians have been killed, captured or so seriously wounded that they cannot return to the front, in engagements with the Italians since the Austro-Italian declarations of war fifteen months ago.

This estimate was made by Italian military authorities to-day. They estimated that 160,000 Austrians have been killed, 300,000 permanently disabled, and 100,000 captured.

The Italians now hold about 3,000 square miles